

character well known throughout the State; Dr. Grimké was a man of great influence and wide popular political power; Mayor Griswold of Marshall, of local prominence; Dr. E. S. Gillett, President of the Liberal Convention, a gentleman of high character, and the Hon. J. H. Keiser, Secretary of State, Col. J. H. Kenton, of Council Bluffs, Chairman of the State Fair, and the Hon. C. A. Bennett, of Council Bluffs, all members of the Committee, and a Republican from Iowa, an eminent member of the Bar, a soldier of excellent reputation, possessed of great influence and of the highest character. The Hon. J. H. Keiser, standing, and wide reputation; Col. Nichols of Des Moines, At Port Dodge, and Capt. J. A. Yeoman are representatives of the Liberal cause.

THE GRANT PARTY WITHOUT LEADERS.

Of this county it must be said, by the way, that it is utterly without Grant leadership. Any one who has seen Wilson and J. Shay of Lehigh County are typical representatives of the party in their district. Ex-Senator R. P. Statton of Fairfield, formerly law partner of Gen. Logan, is another representative of the party in his district.

In Illinois, Messrs. Cox and Wilson's rival for the Vice Presidency, has, within a few days, been moved to declare himself for Greeley. Ex-Senators Pierce and Rogers were also moved to do so. These men have been in that movement. These, it must be remembered, are names taken at random from letters, local reports, and newspaper articles. It is a fair guess that there are many more names in the Liberal ranks than those mentioned. A liberal manuscript of the names and condition of the leaders in each county could be given, but it would be too long to publish here. It is a fair guess that there are many more names in the Liberal ranks than those mentioned. By this I do not imply that all Iowans are Liberals—only that each district will have its share of them. In fact, it is probable that that number in a state of 200,000 or more would make a pretty complete State Directory.

THE OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

THE LIBERAL ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.—GRANT'S TWO ESTIMATES OF GRANT—A PRELIMINARY LIBERAL LEGISLATURE.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 16. — Facts begin to group themselves toward the end of the month about the organization of the political reform in November. Thanks to the excellent district organization and the untiring energy of the Liberal Executive Committee, exhaustive reports, more or less accurate, have been received from more than two-thirds of the 102 counties into which the State is divided. In the formation of the machinery of the campaign it will be remembered that the very best possible material at the disposal of the Liberal organization was put together, to initiate and carry on one of the most remarkable political contests since Lincoln's Senatorial canvass. Gen. J. M. Palmer, one of the ablest practical political workers now living, and his first-rate statesmanship, was consulted by the Executive Directors, and under his unswerving effort the status of the campaign has been assuming definite shape.

THE LIBERALS WELL ORGANIZED.

Until the double convention at Springfield, Liberals had but a name without material party form, without that essential organization which groups communities together for united action. In politics as in all else where there is a will there is a way; and here the way has been found. Thanks to the thought of the people, the campaign of Reform which carried itself forward with the vital point of organization, now recognizes itself at the threshold of victory—a magnitude which is almost beyond words. As yet we need not boast of our success in advancing the Liberal cause. Illinois had been counted on till up to a very late day as the strong rock of Grant's salvation in the West, against whose base the ill-fated waves of revolt should lash themselves in vain. Now, for the first time since 1866, that matchless organization which has controlled the country at large, welded together by an uninterrupted series of victories, sees itself crumbling before the tide of Reform.

For people confident not only of the strength of the cause, but confirmed in the belief of the almost universality of their neighbors' views, men seem to be doing things of their own accord. To a spectator, the contrast would seem, could not be fought more bitterly if the war really were two parties to the fray instead of one. For a contest with shadows on one side, and the party power on the other, there is the greatest amount of slaughter ever seen in one campaign. The regular party organizations are exhausting every effort and striving to the utmost to preserve the flimsy pretense of superiority at least in numbers. But from the equal indications of strength in every part of the State, from Congress to a school district, the Liberalists note that the numbers are on their side. The Liberals, the boast on the side of the administration. But boasting now seems to be but little service, and, to the credit of the Liberals, it is forming less of a staple than heretofore the conduct of the campaign.

LOGAN'S PRIVATE AND PUBLIC RATINGS.

There is a notable lack of figures put forward now, at first, to prove that there is no "Greeleyism" but, on the contrary, urgent exhortation to stand by "loyal and minor" Generals Oglesby and Logan and their friends. Major notables are conspicuously absent through the State, and the result is, at least, startling the people and eventually "discovering no defection." Gen. Logan, however, does not work with the earnestness that insures success. It was rather puzzling to the good man's party attempts in hearing the General's enthusiastic eulogies that at other times and upon other occasions a less plain picture of the great and good General had come home and strong from the same lips Gen. Logan is by no means all things to all men, but time was, and that not far back, when he made no scruple in exposing the weakness of our military efforts. He once criticized it so completely that none of Gen. Grant's bitterest enemies have yet been found bold enough to attempt. Indeed, it is said that the regular State Committee has not estimated the General's services in behalf of his chief to be of the greatest possible benefit, and it claimed that there are those who, like the reviewer of Artemus Ward's "esq.," would be pleased to have him advocate his chief in other places. The General, in fact, is quite as trying in the character of friend to the Administration, and fully as servicable to the Liberals as he could possibly be in the declared attitude of an adherent, and there are true friends of the President who resent the Senator's intention to withdraw. The General, with all his outspoken and impetuous way, is now, curiously enough, figuring as Orator Puff, the two tones of his voice being Grant and anti-Grant; for that great man in public against him in private. But the General can assume discretion he has not; for instance, all the offices, at suggestion—the available ones—have been filled with workers earnest for Grant; and it will not be for the lack of money or its appliances, in this city at least, that the regular vote is not held firmly for Grant.

THE ADMINISTRATION BACK TO THE GRANT INTEREST.

The greatest of all previous party ploys. In Chicago there is a lack of a vigorous party press. The *Inter-Ocean*, which, from birth, is called on to fight a double battle for Grant's existence, and, it must be confessed, enters the fray with interparty. The evening papers are less successful molders of public opinion, in that their identification with office rather weakens their advocacy of Grant. Perhaps the influence of these journals in this singular campaign may be best illustrated by the results lately gained in testing the current sentiment of several large manufacturing and wholesale establishments owned and controlled by prominent supporters of Grant. In the establishment of one of these firms, the parcels of votes showing a lack of interest in Grant and 65 for Greeley, of five in fact, considering that Mr. Farwell, adherents, speaks as loudly as figures can for the woe of the tide turns. Similar results have been gained various other manufacturers and industrial establishments in this city, all indicating the powerlessness even the most influential of Gen. Grant's friends to stem the tide, where it would naturally seem controllable, at all. As a distinguished Senator said the other day: "Where people read and think, Reform finds its constituents. Actual statistics, so far gathered in the city accessible to newspapers, show the parcels of voters prospective of the Democrats, who are, of course, in the ranks of Reform."

A LIBERALIZING TORY MOVEMENT.

It is a feeling among the Liberals now, and it is dead I have found it to some extent among the Grant people as well, of one perfect confidence, that Illinois will go as well as large a majority for Greeley as Brown, as it gave for Grant in '61. For instance, a local statistician figures up the Congressional districts in this fashion: The 1st Congress District (Chicago), majority for Greeley, 5,000; 11th District, majority for Greeley, 4,000; 12th District, majority for Greeley, 3,500; 13th, majority for Greeley, 3,000; 14th, majority for Greeley, 2,500; 15th, majority for Greeley, 2,000; 16th, majority for Greeley, 1,500; 17th, majority for Greeley, 1,000; 18th, majority for Greeley, 500; 19th, majority for Greeley, 500; 20th, majority for Greeley, 500; 21st, majority for Greeley, 500; 22nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 23rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 24th, majority for Greeley, 500; 25th, majority for Greeley, 500; 26th, majority for Greeley, 500; 27th, majority for Greeley, 500; 28th, majority for Greeley, 500; 29th, majority for Greeley, 500; 30th, majority for Greeley, 500; 31st, majority for Greeley, 500; 32nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 33rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 34th, majority for Greeley, 500; 35th, majority for Greeley, 500; 36th, majority for Greeley, 500; 37th, majority for Greeley, 500; 38th, majority for Greeley, 500; 39th, majority for Greeley, 500; 40th, majority for Greeley, 500; 41st, majority for Greeley, 500; 42nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 43rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 44th, majority for Greeley, 500; 45th, majority for Greeley, 500; 46th, majority for Greeley, 500; 47th, majority for Greeley, 500; 48th, majority for Greeley, 500; 49th, majority for Greeley, 500; 50th, majority for Greeley, 500; 51st, majority for Greeley, 500; 52nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 53rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 54th, majority for Greeley, 500; 55th, majority for Greeley, 500; 56th, majority for Greeley, 500; 57th, majority for Greeley, 500; 58th, majority for Greeley, 500; 59th, majority for Greeley, 500; 60th, majority for Greeley, 500; 61st, majority for Greeley, 500; 62nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 63rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 64th, majority for Greeley, 500; 65th, majority for Greeley, 500; 66th, majority for Greeley, 500; 67th, majority for Greeley, 500; 68th, majority for Greeley, 500; 69th, majority for Greeley, 500; 70th, majority for Greeley, 500; 71st, majority for Greeley, 500; 72nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 73rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 74th, majority for Greeley, 500; 75th, majority for Greeley, 500; 76th, majority for Greeley, 500; 77th, majority for Greeley, 500; 78th, majority for Greeley, 500; 79th, majority for Greeley, 500; 80th, majority for Greeley, 500; 81st, majority for Greeley, 500; 82nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 83rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 84th, majority for Greeley, 500; 85th, majority for Greeley, 500; 86th, majority for Greeley, 500; 87th, majority for Greeley, 500; 88th, majority for Greeley, 500; 89th, majority for Greeley, 500; 90th, majority for Greeley, 500; 91st, majority for Greeley, 500; 92nd, majority for Greeley, 500; 93rd, majority for Greeley, 500; 94th, majority for Greeley, 500; 95th, majority for Greeley, 500; 96th, majority for Greeley, 500; 97th, majority for Greeley, 500; 98th, majority for Greeley, 500; 99th, majority for Greeley, 500; 100th, majority for Greeley, 500.

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ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

ADMINISTRATION MISREPRESENTATIONS—ORIGINAL CHARACTER OF THE KU-KLUX—EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF ITS OUTRAGES—GRANT MEN ENCOURAGING THE NEGROES TO VIOLENCE—NO KU-KLUX NOW IN THE STATE

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Gen. Grant's Administration, moved by a desire to make political capital, is doing the State of North Carolina a great material injury by its repeated and persistent misrepresentations of the spirit and character of her people. Correspondents of Grant newspapers and editors of Administration organs are apparently striving to convince the Northern public that the Ku-Klux, a hate-mongering party, which includes about the entire white population of the State, are Ku-Kluxes and secessionists who welcome Northern immigrants with ropes and the knife of the assassin, and their families with social ostracism and personal contempt. I say that it is for political reasons that those utterly false and malignant misrepresentations are published, for, as soon as the real character and disposition of these people become known, and the men who now have control of the polls vote in this and other States and throughout the Southern States, and the South will lose the contumacious and supporting hypocrite honest Northern man, no matter to what party he belongs. I know of only three things which can now stand in the way of the material prosperity of the State—the Ku-Klux, bad State Government, and the demoralization of labor. The late election, believe, has given to the country the assurance of honesty and economy in the future management of State affairs. The enormous double debt of the State, created by the wholesale stealing of the last Administration from the State Government, will never be paid. As the compromise will be made by the holders of the bonds, and money will be raised in the future due to repeat what was done by the Legislature of 1869 and '70. So no immigrant need have any fear of being taxed out of his homestead if he settles in North Carolina.

END OF THE KU-KLUX—ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

The Ku-Klux is dead and buried so deep that even Administration conjuring cannot raise its ghastly head. An act of simple justice to the people of the South, I wish I could reach every body here, and tell him what I know about the Ku-Klux in North Carolina. This very summer, strangers arriving in Raleigh have seriously inquired of citizens there whether it would be safe to travel through certain western and middle counties. Safe! Why there never has been a time even when the Ku-Klux excitement was at its height, that a stranger could not go from Currituck to Cherokee with less danger of molestation than he would encounter in going from the Battery to Harlem River. The Ku-Klux was not introduced to North Carolina, and with few exceptions prevailed here only in its milder form. It took the law into its own hands and took the life and property of the mutual protectors of life and property. Bad men took advantage of its existence, and in its name committed many outrages, but I do not believe that its founders in this State ever intended it to be used as an engine to persecute men for political opinion. During my stay in North Carolina, I have visited nearly every county where Ku-Klux outrages were ever reported. I have met and talked confidentially but freely with some of the men who composed the order; I have learned the particulars of murders and whippings from men still living near where the deeds were committed, and I believe that I have seen the face of the man who started the Ku-Klux in North Carolina. The rise of the Ku-Klux in this State was the result of the character of its members, and something of its general objects. The Ku-Klux assumed the character of a vigilance committee only in three sections of the State. Elsewhere, if it existed at all, its lodges were simply political clubs formed for the purpose of uplifting the Conservative voters and bringing their full strength to the polls, or societies for mutual protection in case of a general uprising of the negroes. In Sampson County, and in Alamance and Caswell counties, in Judge Tourge's district, and in Cleveland and Rutherford counties, in Judge Logan's district, it became aggressive, and did more harm than good, the law itself being unable to cope with the violence. The rise of the Ku-Klux in this State, so far as I have been able to learn, was due to local causes and to the peculiar character of the people. The outrages there were committed during 1870, and consisted of whippings and the murder of one or two negroes. That they were not political in their character is apparent from an examination of the vote of the County in the several elections since 1868, the vote of that year raised the test of the strength of partisans, and the next three elections showed that the whites carried the county by 2,000 to 400 votes. Now, a desperate set of men might resort to force to secure the votes of negroes and white Republicans, if they did not have control of a county or were in danger of being beaten, but never in a county like Sampson, where they had a majority which they had no danger of losing, and we must look further for an explanation.

A LAMENT OF KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

An examination of any good map of North Carolina will show that Sampson County has not only been avoided by the railroads, but, unlike the adjoining counties of Bladen and Cumberland, has no navigable river running through it. It is, therefore, one of the remote counties of the State, though surrounded by others which are easily accessible. The character of its population is also different from that of surrounding counties. Cumberland was originally settled by Scotchmen, who were joined, during the present century, by a number of Yankees from Connecticut. These people have always had a high appreciation of value in a native liberal education, and almost every family with any pretensions to respectability, has sent one or more sons to college, even though the strictest economy had to be practiced at home in order to pay for it. The people of Cumberland county, before the construction of railroads, came constantly into contact with people from other parts of the State and from other States, Fayetteville being at the head of navigation, nearly all of the produce of the western counties was sold there or shipped to Wilmington. While these circumstances have, therefore, made the surrounding people very intelligent and progressive, the majority of the inhabitants of Sampson County remained ignorant and uneducated, and have been distinguished from their strong prejudices. Those prejudices have rather been excited than soothing since the war by the course of the Federal Government. The sending of colored troops among such a people was very unwise, although the prudence of the officers who commanded them prevented much of the trouble that would otherwise have occurred. The conduct of the Internal Revenue officers also tended to exasperate the people. The men they have employed to assist them as deputy marshals, &c., have often been followers of no character, and the very respectable citizens has, in many instances, I have no doubt, been outrageous. None of these things justify any set of men in taking the law into their own hands and whipping a negro who might be guilty of any crime, but their existence, carefully concealed in all Administration reports, shows that, to some extent, those who took part in the outrages did not do so from simple innate depravity, thirst for blood, or a desire to abuse the negroes as a race. Many of the whippings were inflicted without any preconcerted plan. A set of drunken fellows, going home from a corn-husking or some other frolic, filled with bad whiskey, pulled the cabin of a negro who was accustomed to sell salamisade and other articles, and beat him with him. From all I can learn, the number of men in Sampson County engaged in these acts was comparatively small, and nothing of the kind has occurred there in two years.

A MODEL ADMINISTRATION JUDGE.

Judge Tourge's district, lying in the center of the State and including Alamance and Caswell Counties, the scene of the Kirk-Holden war, was the home of the Ku-Klux in 1870. It is unnecessary for me to repeat what occurred in those counties. There is no doubt that several men were murdered and a great many whipped, though the Ku-Klux are charged with many acts of which I believe the order to be innocent. What I have feared, however, because of facts connected with the rise of Ku-Klaxism in this region published, as I learned them when there. In Alamance County, I met a gentleman who, as counsel for some of the Ku-Klux prisoners, knew more about the order than any one else I have seen who was not a member. He gave me a list of at least a dozen white persons who were murdered and of a great number of barns and houses burned in that county before the first Ku-Klux outrage was perpetrated. The guilty persons were in many instances discovered, tried, and sentenced to punishment. They were generally negroes or low-down white Republicans. Judge Tourge's words were "I am sorry, but I am obliged to look you to his court for protection."

I asked the words of my informant, who, speaking to me later, exclaimed:—"Why, Sir, if you had been into his court when he was trying some of these cases, you would have thought that instead of being a judge for the prisoner, I have heard him make the most outrageously partisan charges to the jury, and have known him to absolutely adjourn court to make a political speech." "But you say men were convicted"

"I was sentenced this court," remarked; "if this was so, what was the excuse for the Ku-Klux?" "Yoa, he couldn't help convicting a great man, though many negroes escaped, and the authors of many outrages were never discovered. But the thing did not stop there. Tourgee and Holden put their heads together, and in about two weeks as many hundreds of prisoners were pardoned as sent here and sent home. The burnings and murders still continued, and the people, seeing that they could hope for no protection from the Court, took the law into their own hands. I know that there were abuses for those who are inevitable where lynching prevails. The Ku-Klux doubtless did some very bad things. Some persons have been committed in the name of the Ku-Klux by desperate fellows, for which the Ku-Klux themselves in no way responsible. But, Sir, something had to be done. It is not in the nature of the Anglo-Saxon race to stand quietly by and see his property destroyed and his friends murdered without seeking redress. We went through a terrible experience here, and though I never joined the Klan, I could excuse those who did." HOW THE NEGRO OUTRAGES COULD HAVE BEEN STOPPED. "Did your people think that the Union Leagues had anything to do with the outrages of which you speak?" asked.

"I would not like to say that the managers of the Union Leagues set the negroes on, though some of our people believe so. It has seemed to be the policy of many of the unpunished carpet-baggers to prevent a kindly feeling between the negroes and their late masters. It is true, however, that the white population of this State has by constantly inciting the blacks against the whites that the Grant men can hope to keep the peace among themselves. I tell you I do believe that it is that the white Administration of this State has prevented the outrages of which I am speaking, and that they have been so disposed."

"The explanation," said the speaker, "is plain. In 1865, the colored men got so disorderly whenever they had a political meeting that it was unsafe for white persons to go upon the streets. They fired into houses, broke windows, and committed many other atrocious excesses. Finally, some of the leading merchants sent to New York for 209 of the most famous muskets, and then dispatched a secret committee to several of the most influential negroes to select leaders. They were informed that if the negroes had been made to stop these disorders, they would be the first victims. 'But,' said these gentlemen, 'you don't suppose we ought to approve of anything of the kind, and you ought not to hold us responsible.' The only reply was that the white Grant leaders could prevent the occurrence of such things, and must do it or suffer the consequences. Well, Sir, the next negro procession that turned out passed quietly through the streets, molesting no one. So I believe that the negroes might have been controlled in Alabama."

There has not been in either Alamance or Columbus County a single Ku-Klux for more than two years. Other counties in the same judicial district suffered less than those named, and though there were branches of the Ku-Klux in all of them, I have been unable to hear of any unlawful acts committed by them. I am also assured by gentlemen of both parties in several of those counties that the Klan never intimidated a negro or sought to influence his vote except in a legitimate way."

THE BREAKING UP OF THE KLAN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rutherford and Cleveland are the counties in which the Ku-Klux flourished most in North Carolina. I have been in neither of them, but have visited Gaston, Lincoln, Burke, and McDowell counties, which adjoin them. These are in Judge Logan's district, and though the Klan in these counties seems to have had no connection with the Order in other portions of the State, but rather to have been an offshoot of the South Carolina Order of Spartanburg, I believe that Judge Logan's incompetence and his failure to give the people justice alone made its existence possible. It is impossible to convict a Republican, white or black, of any crime, or, if they were convicted, they would almost sure to be pardoned. Many brave men who were members of the Klan fled after the passage of the Ku-Klux law, and the people of the country have participated in raids. Such was not the case. Comparatively few men took arms and partook of oaths, and yet it was only necessary, under the number of a Klan law to prove that a man had been a member of the Klan, and he was liable to arrest long before he had been committed or thought of, and he never attended a meeting after his initiation, to convince him of conspiracy, and for them to suffer the punishment of death. It is strange that under these circumstances, even innocent men left their homes.

There is not, in my opinion, a single Klato of North Carolina, a single Ku-Klux, and what is more, I believe that regard for the law has been so far restored that while the former will be punished for crimes, the latter have no property of their white neighbors, the latter have no desire any disposition to take the law into their own hands. Formerly the Conservatives were excoriated by the Liberals and the Conservatives express nothing but regret that the Ku-Klux ever existed. They do not justify its existence, and for them to continue to exist is a disgrace. They have never known and which justice requires should be published, and they do protest against its continuance. It is a disgrace to the State that the respectable white people or the Conservative party should be held responsible for the actions of a few individuals within its borders.

It can show, for the past year, as good a record for peace and good order as any Northern State of the same size. There is no reason why the State should not be the purpose of making political capital, to turn the tide of immigration, which it so earnestly invites, away from its borders, by giving it a fair trial. The date of society in another letter.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

SURVEYING SHOALS—A POETICAL DIVERSION.—ARRIVAL AT ACAPULGO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

U. S. STEAMER HASSLER, Aug. 5.—We left Panama on the 24th ult., and spent a large part of the day in searching for fossils, and saw in a certain position, and at high tide. We could not find them there at low tide, and passed on to the shoal on which the English ship Tartar struck in 1863, but which has never been surveyed. We found it on the 1st of August, and spent three days in making a preliminary survey, and there is scarcely any tide at that point, and the great body of the shoal has five or six fathoms of water upon it, but there are also several places in which there is but little over three fathoms, and it was upon one of these that the Tartar struck. The shoal lies directly in the track of the coasting vessels, and the work which the Hassler did in these thirty days will be of positive gain to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Pacific, and to the civilized world.

While the officers of the vessel were thus engaged, I amused myself with watching the birds and fish, the water-spouts, and thunder-storms that passed near us. Four gannets uttered the gigantic peep of Connor's Cove in their imitation of Col. Scott's corn. We did not shoot much as point a gun toward them; but as soon as the ship was anchored, and the boats began to plant buoy and survey the water, these gannets came into the boats and the ship, and allowed themselves to be taken with the hands, without harm.

I skinned and stuffed some of them. They were killed, and skinned, and stuffed for stuffing and mounting. One beautiful little fish, just swallowed, that the Professor might put them in alcohol. I also found amusement in reading, and among other things, read a few of Chamisso's letters. One of them contains a sonnet so amusing that I have tried to transfer its playfulness to English rhyme. To understand it, it is only necessary to remember that Chamisso was a favorite with the poets of the time and explorers of his day.

The complimentary verses were written by Chamisso, and naming him; also that Schlemihl was a poor shuffling fellow, terribly unfortunate, the hero of a tale by Chamisso, so popular, that every poor devil was called Schlemihl.

Who gave a Carabus to me,
You left it by the Alaskan Sea?
For Eastern kings and nobles grow so nice;
'Tis he dispenses bugs and lice.
He gave that Carabus to me,
You left it by the Alaskan Sea.

Who gave me out of rich Peru
As cheap a weed as grass grows here;
To connect my Knave without a quail
Gave Achyranthes, not a pain!
He gave me out of rich Peru
As cheap a weed as grass grows here.

Who gave me, in the Polar Sea,
A pile of rocks where brandy'd freeze?
'Twas Kotzebue, who can divide,
As he sees fit, the land and tide.
He gave me, in the Polar Sea,
A pile of rocks where brandy'd freeze.

Those Polar rocks are no soft bed,
And Achyranthes is not bread,
And caskin bugs no gold nor silver,
Nor is it life to eat a poor worm.
Those Polar rocks are no soft bed,
And Achyranthes is not bread.

Aht! would some chap to me award,
(Oh King, or Emperor, or Lord)
In monthly payments gold in gold,
That I might come to dine for me,
Or King or Emperor his decree.

But no man, no navvies of that,
A Schlemihl's always a poor rat,
And I, the father of the race,
Must wish to dine for me; for none:
No man, no man, no man thinks of that,
A Schlemihl's always a poor rat.

Yesterday we came to Acapulco, just in time for the boat to San Francisco.

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